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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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VOL. LXII.--NO. 99. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,644

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Gen. Toral formally surrendered yesterday at Santiago, on condition that his troops shall be returned to Spain. —— The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that all telegraphic messages must be stamped by the sender. —— The President has appointed H. G. Ewart to be U. S. District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina. —— Porto Rico will be the next point of attack; none of the troops at Santiago will be sent there; after Porto Rico is captured Havana will be attacked. —— Corbett and Kid McCoy have agreed to have a twenty-round bout in Buffalo, New York, September 10th. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton dull—middling uplands 6 3-16c; flour dull and about steady; wheat—spot easy; No. 2 red 87½@88c; corn—spot steady; No. 2 37½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 78 deg.; 8 P.M. 78 deg.; maximum, 84 deg.; minimum, 74 deg.; mean, 77 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 4.13 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 3.1 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Generally heavy showers have fallen over the eastern districts and light scattered showers in the the west. Rain continues in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee. The temperature is much higher east of the Mississippi valley. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Toccoa, Ga., 2.60; Washington, Ga., 1.60; Augusta, Ga., 1.18.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The high pressure area has moved southward and covers all the Atlantic States, with highest to-night in North Carolina. It has fallen rapidly in the New England States and thence westward to the East Rocky Mountain slopes, where a trough of low pressure extends south to Texas. Light to moderate showers have occurred in the East Gulf, Middle and South Atlantic States. A thunder storm with rain is noted at Pensacola, Fla.; elsewhere the weather is partly cloudy and generally warmer. Light to fresh variable winds prevail along the entire Atlantic seaboard.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina.—Fair, except showers in western portion; warmer; variable winds becoming southerly.

Port Almanac---July 15,

Sun Rises	4.54 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.16 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 43 M.
High Water at Southport	5.45 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	8.15 P. M.

What did Camara do with all that "daza" that he was supplied with to lift Dewey's boats out of the water?

Two more instances of total depravity have come to light in Chicago. Two men have been arrested for impersonating aldermen.

They call the vultures in Cuba "Weyler's chickens." The vultures, which are following their natural calling, should object to being thus stigmatized.

We exported last year 17,596,049 gallons of cotton seed oil, and imported a good deal of it as "olive" oil. The increase over the exports of 1896 was 5,880,553 gallons.

The most noted stamp crank in Paris is Herr P. de Terrany, whose collection is said to represent an outlay of $1,250,000, and he still sticks to it.

The prospects are the way that Spanish ships are "disappearing westward" that Weyler will never get to this country to swipe us and make that six days march from New York to San Francisco.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says England has discovered that we can build vessels cheaper than she can. And yet we keep those old navigation laws on the statutes to protect American ship-builders from foreign competition.

The American locomotive is working its way splendidly, In 1886 we exported 52, valued at $333,393. In 1897, we exported 388, valued at $3,225,831. The average value also increased from $6,414 in 1886 to $9,514 in 1897.

The New York *World* will have to hustle, and get some of its war correspondents shot. The *Journal* has had three of its correspondents wounded and one artist killed, while Mr. Hearst, the proprietor, isn't entirely out of the range o shot.

The Chicago woman who sued her father-in law for $65,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband, and secured judgment and got the cash, has also recovered those alienated affections and she and her husband are getting along swimmingly. The old gentleman, minus that $65,000, entertains strong suspicions that there was a buncoing conspiracy somewhere around there.

The Spanish officers of Cervera's fleet say the American fire was so rapid that it took the breath of the Spanish gunners away and never let them recover it. They were entirely unprepared for such celerity, and so much of it.

Kansas is devoting her attention now to cultivating something besides hair and reformers. Her wheat crop this year is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Among the supplies for the Cuban reconcentrados is 60,000 pounds of soap. But the Cubans are not Russians; they don't eat soap, and a good many of them haven't any other use for it.

The first installment of that $25,000,000 of Klondike gold has arrived at San Francisco. It amounted to $70,000. When the remainder arrives it will be duly announced.

The Emperor of Japan is a sociable sort of a fellow. He lets his wife eat at the same table with him, a privilege that none of his predecessors ever accorded to their wives.

Mrs. Radle, a Michigan widow of 84 is learning to ride a bicycle. As an other illustration of American pluck and perseverance the Spaniards should make a note of this.

Judging from the amount of rain that has been falling lately, the people of Macon, Georgia, must have been hanging a good many snakes on persimmon trees.

Mrs. Harris, of Richland, Mo., is in the habit of playing the duce. She is the mother of seven pairs of twins, all of whom are living.

It costs an average of $2,724 to bury United States Senators, but this isn't the only reason why they stay alive as long as they can.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Clyde Line—Sailing days.
R. R. Stone & Co.—Drugs.
Friday—Excursion on Black river.

LOCAL DOTS.

— There was quite a crowd at Mrs. Mayo's popular hotel, on Ocean view beach yesterday for dinner. About one hundred guests were served.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— The Atlantic Yacht Club on Ocean View beach will not have their regular weekly hop to-night. Plans are on f ot though to make the hop of the next Friday night a signal success.

— Mr. J. W. Norwood, President of the Atlantic National Bank, will speak before the Bankers' Association, at Charlotte, Aug. 10th and 11th, from the subject "Why should the North Carolina Bankers' Association be Maintained?"

— The delay in delivering the STAR to city subscribers yesterday was unavoidable. The long continued damp weather so affected the rollers that slow movement and frequent stoppages of press were absolutely necessary.

— Raleigh *Post*, 14: The Wilmington Company was in receipt yesterday of a bountiful supply of necessities, the gift of J. G. Boney, of the firm of Boney & Harper, Wilmington, N. C. The donation was very much appreciated, The boys think it will break the monotony of camp fare.

Excursionist Jailed.

A. B. Pierce, one of the Fayetteville excursionists here Wednesday, was sent to jail yesterday by Justice Bunting in default of a $25 justified bond for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Criminal Court, to answer the charge of a misdemeanor by cursing and otherwise disturbing the excursionists on Ocean View Beach Wednesday. Justice Bunting thinks Pierce's friends in Fayetteville will give the required bond to-day.

Complimentary Reception.

A delightful complimentary reception was tendered quite a company of friends by Miss Emma West at her home on Chesnut street last night, in honor of her charming guest, Miss Hawley, of Fayetteville.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Rice Faction Claim That There Was Crooked Work by the Opposition—Delegates of Russell Faction Elected.

The Republican primaries for the election of delegates and alternates to the county convention to be held Saturday were held last night. At nearly every one, if not at all, the Russell or French faction had its delegates elected by overwhelming majorities.

The result of all the elections except in a general way, was not learned, but the delegates from some of the divisions are printed herewith:

First division of the First Ward—Silas P. Wright, Geo. Peaman, Charles W. Stanford.

Second division of the First Ward—Jno. H. Brown, J. E. Allbright and Norman Lindsay.

Third division of the First Ward—C. M. Martin, Richard Quince, Geo. W. Murray.

Fourth division First Ward—Jno. W. Lee, Mourse Bird and B. C. Wright.

Second Ward—Wash McNeil, G. Z. French, C. R. Mallett.

First division of the Third Ward—Dan'l Howard, F. W. Foster, Robt. H. Lane.

First division of the Fourth Ward—Jno. McRae, Geo Graham, Julius A. Murray.

Second division of the Fourth Ward—A. J. Hewlett, Amos S. Henderson, Lewis Danes.

Second division of the Fifth Ward—Fred Geyer, Jno. T. Howe, and Thomas Lossen.

Third division of the Fifth Ward—C. P. Lockey, Salem J. Bell, J. M. Jenkins.

Fourth division of the Fifth Ward—E. M. Green, C. W. Norwood.

There was trouble in the first division of the Fifth Ward. The ballot box was broken open and the ballots torn into bits. Thomas C. Miller, colored, took the box and said he would carry the matter before the committee on credentials at the convention to-morrow.

The Rice faction claimed that the opposition packed the primaries. Mr. Rice states that he had gone to several of the primaries and that there was crooked work at all of them. There was some ground for his charge at the Second Ward, where his delegates received 38 votes and the others 128. This makes a total vote of 166, whereas the Republican vote for Governor in 1896 was only 62. Mr. Rice charged that the opposition voted a squad of men wherever an extra number of men was needed to make things sure for the French crowd.

There was great interest in the primaries. Gov. Russell arrived in the city last evening to look after his savages; Lieut. A. J. Walker, of Fort Macon, came a day or so ago to put in some work; and other Republican leaders have been holding caucus after caucus preparatory to last night's meetings.

CHESNUT ST. VS. MULBERRY ST.

Two Games of Base Ball Played Yesterday in Hemenway Yard.

The Chesnut street and Mulberry street base ball teams played two great games yesterday in the Hemenway school yard. The score of the forenoon game was 7 to 3 in favor of the Chesnut street boys and that of the afternoon game 8 to 7 in favor of the same team. In the game yesterday forenoon features were the hitching by C. Myers and catching by J. Myers on the Chesnut street side, and Taylor's pitching and P. Duffy's good first base work on the Mulberry street team.

During the afternoon game Lewis Moore pitched for the Mulberry team until the fifth inning, when he was relieved by James Taylor. Joe Frank did some excellent field work, and A. Rosenmann played good ball in both games.

The following were the players and their positions during the morning game:

Chesnut St.	Position.	Mulberry St.
J. Myers	c	W. McIntire
C. Myers	p	J. Taylor
W. Peschaw	1b	P. Duffy
J. Lodor	2b	R. Green
E. Crow	3b	R. Calder
A. Rosenmann	ss	R. Woodberry
J. Frank	lf	W. Woodcock
C. Craft	rf	T. Taylor

The players in the afternoon game were much the same as those in the forenoon. Suggs and Moore were players on the Mulberry team.

Electric Fans.

Those who consult the records in the vault of the register of deeds' room at the county court house hereafter will do so under a breeze from an electric fan. Chairman F. W. Foster yesterday contracted with the Wilmington Street Railway Company for a 16-inch fan to be placed in the vault to-day, at a cost to the county of $1.50 per month, in addition to the price of the fan. A 12-inch fan will be placed in the sheriff's office, to be paid for by the county, though the sheriff will pay the monthly tolls. The reason given for not putting a fan in the vault of the clerk's office is that it is more easily reached by breezes than the other places where fans will have been placed.

Seacoast Excursions.

The following excursions will be operated over the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad during the next two weeks. On July 18th and August 5th, Bennettsville to Ocean View and return; on July 21st, Conway to Ocean View and return, and on July 25th, Fayetteville to Ocean View and return.

A CUBAN REFUGEE.

Once Wealthy But Now Hunger-worn and Dejected—On His Way to Washington City.

Moses Asher, a once wealthy Cuban farmer but now a hunger-worn and dejected refugee, arrived in the city yesterday from the south. He is on his way to Washington City where he will file a land claim with the United Government—a step which he hopes will mean the recovery of his property when the troublous times in the "Gem of the Antilles" shall have given way to peaceful rule by the United States of America.

He tells harrowing tales of the suffering endured by the reconcentrados. With nearly four hundred servants and dependants he was thrust into Mantua, province of Pinar del Rio, on the 14th of June, 1897. Previously, his plantation of 6,228 acres had been over run by the Spanish soldiery, he had himself been shot in the leg, and his overseer and eight of his negro laborers had been killed. From the time that he was taken to Mantua to Nov. 15th, when through the intervention of Fitzhugh Lee, he and other reconcentrados were released, he states that he slept out of doors, the houses being kept for the women and children. His wife, one daughter and four grand children died of starvation and his weight was reduced from 208 pounds to 96.

Upon his return he went to Havana, where he owned a house and lot. He remained in Havana until the 9th of April, when he sailed on the *Mascotte* for Port Tampa. Since then he has been in this country trying to regain his health, which of course was greatly shattered by his terrible experience in Mantua.

He has strong hopes of having everything that belongs to him restored after the war. When the reporter said to him "our government will fix you up," he smiled and said that he hoped and believed that it would. He will leave here to-day for Washington.

PAT KELLEY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

He Is the Fellow Who Tried to Forcibly Board the Nantucket.

Yesterday Pat Kelley was tried before Justice R. H. Bunting on the charge of forcible trespass upon the premises of W. C. Collosin. He was committed to jail in default of a $50 bond for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Criminal Court. It appeared in evidence that Kelley knocked Collosin down and went into his house after he had been repeatedly forbidden to enter.

Pat Kelley is the same fellow who created such a sensation on the morning the *Nantucket* sailed for Port Royal, by trying to force his way on board the ship. It will be remembered that John Cotten knocked him off the the boat and thrashed him soundly. Afterwards he was arraigned before the Mayor and sentenced to several weeks imprisonment, during which time he was made to wash down the walls of the city court room.

APPEAL STATEMENT FILED

By Attorneys for County Treasurer James H. Chadbourn, Jr., Yesterday.

Yesterday Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, as attorneys for County Treasurer James H. Chadbourn, Jr., filed with Col. John D. Taylor, Clerk of the Superior Court, a statement of their case in their appeal from the recent decision of Judge Allen in the case of Col. Roger Moore et al. vs. James H. Chadbourn, Jr. It will be remembered that the case was a mandamus proceeding by Col. Moore as chairman of the Democratic Board of County Commissioners, asking that Treasurer Chadbourn be required to honor the orders of the new Board instead of those of Col. Foster and his associates Dempsey and Nixon, of the old Board. The mandamus was granted and an appeal taken by Mr. Chadbourn's attorneys, hence the filing of the statement. No statement has been filed by Col. Moore's attorneys.

Has No Matrimonial Intent.

Mr. John W. Plummer, Jr., writes a representative of the STAR from Hotel Mayberry, Ocean City, N. Y., that his Northern trip is proving quite enjoyable. He says it is all a mistake about his being away to get married. He acknowledges that he stopped over on his trip to see a young lady friend, but says that his friends need not have any fears as to the result, as he has no idea of getting married. He refers incidentally to the places he has visited, especially to Ocean City and Atlantic City. The beaches there, though, he says, are much inferior to Wilmington's Ocean View and Carolina Beach. Mr. Plummer will probably be at home in about a week.

Confederate Reunion.

Commander Geo. W. Huggins, of the Confederate Veterans, is hard at work securing names of those who are going to the Confederate Reunion at Atlanta. All who wish to go are requested to see him. Mr. T. D. Meares, of the Seaboard Air Line, is communicating with the railroad authorities with a view to getting the best railroad accommodations possible.

The Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to Raleigh for the Republican State Convention, on July 18th, 19th and 20th, at $6.55; limited to July 25th. Also to Thomasville, for the meeting of the Friends of the Orphanage, July 16th to 20th, at $8.50 for the round trip; limited to the 25th.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. T. Jones, Jr., of Kenansville, is in the city.

— Mr. J. W. Morris, of Freemont, spent yesterday here.

— Mr. Y. H. Eden, of Holly Springs, was here yesterday.

— Miss Alma M. Tise, of Salem, is visiting Miss Mary F. Hall.

— Mr. George McP. Batte, of Charlotte, was here yesterday.

— Mr. McI. Tatum, of Mt. Olive, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. M. Prince, of Holly Springs, spent last night in the city.

— Mr. H. J. Lyon, of Lyon's Landing, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Miss Annie Herring, of Clinton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Smith.

— Dr. K. J. Powers, of Pender, made a pleasant call at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. W. F. Moore, of Snead's Ferry, was a visitor to the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. R. S. Atkinson, of Sloop Point, was a caller at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. A. E. Stevens, of Newbern, was a welcome visitor to Wilmington yesterday.

— Messrs. Sig. Cohen and L. M. Hood, of Goldsboro, were registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. Sprunt and family left yesterday for Asheville, where they will spend some time.

— Mr. W. R. Middleton, of the Cape Fear signal station, returned to the station last night, after spending a day or two in the city.

— Mrs. W. H. Newell and children, of Norfolk, arrived yesterday to visit Mrs. Newell's sisters, Mrs. J. J. Clemmens and Mrs. A. S. Holden.

— Mr. H. J. Gerken returned yesterday from Southport, where he went Tuesday to spend a short time with his family, who are summering there.

— Mrs. J. H. Stockton, of Salem, and Mrs. H. J. Marsh and child, of Fayetteville, are spending some time at Mrs. Mayo's hotel, on Ocean View beach.

— Mr. J. A. Westbrook, of Mount Olive, arrived in the city yesterday. He says that the recent rains have been very beneficial to crops, particularly to strawberry plants.

— Mr. James Kyle returned yesterday from Raleigh where he has been to appear before the Rail Road Commission in the interest of the Wilmington Tariff Association.

— Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph Duffy were registered at The Orton yesterday. They were en route to their home at Catherine Lake from a bridal tour of more than two weeks duration.

— Lieut. W. E. Sands, of the First Regiment, Maryland volunteers, who has been on duty at Fort Monroe, arrived here yesterday on his way to Fort Caswell. He goes to Caswell on special duty.

Odd Fellow's Orphans Visit.

The following Odd Fellows, constituting a joint committee from the four lodges, met last night to make arrangements for entertaining the children of the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home, of Goldsboro, on their annual visit to the seashore: Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, M. W. Jacobi, W. H. Yopp and J. O. Powers; Orion Lodge No. 69, J. E. Gordon, F. B. Rice and J. W. Cate; Wilmington Lodge No. 139, J. W. Monroe, T. G. Evans and A. G. Ellis: Hanover Lodge No. 145, W. H. Howell, B. W. Dunham and J. O. Wiggs.

The committee organized by electing Mr. M. W. Jacobi chairman and Mr. T. G. Evans secretary.

Sub-committees were appointed and will hold a meeting next Wednesday to perfect arrangements.

To Be Removed.

The mines and torpedoes at the mouth of the Cape Fear river are to be removed. Capt. Craighill has received instructions to remove them if they interferred with commerce; and as the refusal to allow vessels to pass up at night is a decided inconvenience, it has been decided that it will be carrying out instructions to take up the mines. The people won't be alarmed on account of the removal of the submarine mines, for everybody thinks that the Spaniards are too badly whipped to think of bothering our coast.

The Goldsboro Excursion.

Hatch Bros.' big annual excursion from Goldsboro arrived at 10.45 A. M. yesterday with six passenger coaches and a baggage car. There were 392 passengers aboard. They went through to Ocean View beach. While on the beach more than two hundred of the excursionists took a dip in the surf. All seemed to spend quite a pleasant day, The excursion started on the homeward run at 8 o'clock last night.

The A. C. L. will sell round trip tickets to Warsaw, on account of the Republican Judicial Convention, July 19th, at the following rates: From Wilmington, $2.75; from Burgaw, $1.75; from Jacksonville, via Wilmington, $5.50; from Mayesville, $6.20; from Faison, 50c; from Clinton, 70c; from Goldsboro, $1.50. Tickets on sale July 18th and 19th, final limit for return, July 20th.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circution of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Action Taken in the Matter of Reduction of Passenger Rates.

THE SECOND N. C. REGIMENT.

Orders Received for Six Companies to Get Ready to Move—Officers Receive a Month's Back Pay. Hospital Investigation.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14.

Late last night the Railroad Commission adjourned to meet July 29th. Before doing so, however, they established a new rate on molasses, in answer to a petition from the Wilmington Tariff Association. The decision in the case of the Governor's complaint was not handed down at this meeting, and it is not thought probable that the decision will be made public before the meeting two weeks hence.

This morning at 2 o'clock about one hundred negroes passed through this city enroute from Asheville to Fort Macon. This is the last company necessary for the completion of the regiment of negroes. It is expected that these men will have been examined and mustered in by to-morrow night, but Lieutenant Harlow, the mustering officer at Fort Macon, will be detained there some time on account of the Governor's delay in selecting all of the staff and field officers.

Jim Young will name the sergeant major from among his friends here.

In many sections of the State letters have been received from the negro soldiers saying they are much disappointed.

The Democratic headquarters have been established in the new hotel—The Carrollton. Chairman Simmons and Secretary Thompson are buisly engaged entertaining friends and preparing the plans of the campaign.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Railroad Commission dismissed the case against the Southern Railway Company, and withholds the Seaboard Air Line case for future consideration. It reduces passenger rates on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad to 2 and 2½ cents per mile.

Orders have been received for six companies of the Second regiment to move as soon as transportation arrives. It is believed that this means that the companies will leave Raleigh to-morrow night. Officers of the Second regiment have received a month's back pay, amounting to $1,000.

Adjutant Bradley Wooten is ordered with Major Cotten to Fort Francis, St. Augustine, Florida.

The court of inquiry into the hospital management examined twenty-five witnesses. All the testimony is in defence of the hospital.

Admiral Dewey will present a Spanish gun, captured by the cruiser Raleigh, to this city.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice July 14, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Katie Braddy, Rebecca J Beno. C—Mamie Caswell. D—Josie Davis. F—Lou Ella Fillyaw. H—Amy Hughes, Alice Hardison, Eliza Harriss, Sarah Hill. J—Pleasant Johnson. P—Evelina Paster. O—Lucy Oldham. R—Sarah Rith. S—Essie Shell, Laura Simmons. T—Francis Talfair. W—D H Williams, Maria Wilson, Mattie Williams, Mattie Watson, Sophy Williams. Y—E H Yopp, Annie E Yarboro.

MEN'S LIST.

A—A J Abbott, Tallington Allen. B—Amos Biggs, Earle Bandy. C—B W Cartney, J H Chasten, Jas E Crawley, R W Chiler. G—W R Gwaltney. H—A P Hallett, D M Hamilton, H L Hinson, James Harington. J—Alfred James. K—Make Kneler. M—Jno R McIver, Jacob Moor, Upham Moore. R—A R Rann. S—Col Sterns, D N Sanderlin, Joseph Saron, S M Sykes, M N Saussey, W T Shepard, Natty Sidbury. T—G W Thomas, Geo Townsend. W—H Williams, Robt Walker, Solomon Williams, W M Wells & Co, Wm A Weeks.

RETURNED FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Annie Black, M L Brown, Chas Nixon, Arrington Scott, Caroline Smith, Dan W Sanders, J C Smith, H Warren.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead lettter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN,
Postmaster.

BAPTIST OLD LADIES' HOME.

To-day (the third Friday) is donation day at the Baptist Old Ladies' Home. Friends are asked to remember and send packages promptly.

We thank the following friends for aid last month: Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Battle, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Brothers, Mr. McEachern, Mr. Rhodes, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Byerly, Mrs. MacRae, Misses McIntyre, Miss Harriss, Miss Rundlett, Mrs. James, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Joyce, Mrs. Keathly, Mrs. J. B. McDaniel, Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Oldham, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Blair, and others, whose names were not obtained.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK.

A Great Opportunity to Pay a Visit to the Camp.

The very low rates named by the Seaboard Air Line to Atlanta, Ga., on account of the Reunion of the Confederate Veterans, July 20th to 23rd, of about one cent per mile, together with a like rate from Atlanta to Chickamauga, given by the W. & A. R. R., afford an opportunity for seeing the Park and paying a visit to friends in camp which cannot be equalled. Tickets on sale to Atlanta, from all principal points, July 17th-19th inclusive, good until July 31st. Apply to Ticket Agents, or to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

BUSINESS LOCALS
IN "THE MORNING STAR"
COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement. The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Steamer Frank Sessoms, Capt. Ward, on Black river. FRIDAY, 22nd. Grandest Pic-nic Excursion of the season. MUSIC ALL DAY by Italian Band. Boat leaves foot of Chesnut street at 7 o'clock; arrives at Alderman's Bluff at 10 o'clock. Returning, leaves Bluff at 5 P. M., and arrives at Wilmington, 8 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Allison Alderman, Allie Drew, John Zibelin, D. J. Corbett, R. P. Paddison, D. J. Black, Committee. jy 14 6t

Kure House,
Carolina Beach.

PLENTY OF ROOMS; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Good Board and Every Comfort for Guests.

Board by the day, week or month.

For rates, apply to
Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 10 1m

Drugs, Drugs.

12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil.
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.

Ask for Quotations
before purchasing elsewhere.

R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
5 and 7 South Water St.
jy 13 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid.

GEO. B. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

HOOP IRON.

200 Bundles 1½ Iron.
150 Bundles 1-inch Iron.
125 Bundles 1¼ Iron.
50 Bundles 1¾ Iron.
25 Barrels Glue.
150 Spirit Casks.
900 Bushels Corn.
750 Bushels Oats.
850 Bushels Meal.
250 Bales Hay.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
Wilmington, N. C.
jy 10 tf

Barbadoes Molasses

Of Our Own Importation
Now on Hand and
New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.
jy 2 tf

We Want Your Trade.

WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.

Plankinton Hams,
Squire's Pig Bellies,

NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE

5c Sellers,
Topical Twist-head.
Cuban Blossom,
Renown,

Also 10c Sellers,
Perfectos,
El Captain General.

After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.

Vollers & Hashagen,
GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,
je 30 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's
FINE SHOES
JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.
a 17 tf

Special Meeting
OF THE
Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Secretary.
je 22 21t

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Full line of Fancy and Heavy Groceries at bottom prices. Consignments of all kinds solicited. Cattle a specialty. Naval Stores and Cotton. 107 North Water street. R. R. LOVE & BRO.
jy 13 1m

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

COALING STATIONS VS. COLONIES.

When this war ends it will find us in possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrones and the Philippines, and the question is what will we do with them? Will we hold them as permanent possessions or dispose of them in some other way? By right of conquest they would, as far as Spain is concerned, be ours; no other Government would have a right to question that, and it would simply remain for this Government, governed by its sense of justice and duty to itself, to make the Government from which they were taken an equitable allowance, after the damages we claimed, as a result of war, had been considered. At the conclusion of the war with Mexico we took California, but paid Mexico $15,000,000, because we thought it was right to pay something, and fixed on that as an equitable amount.

Leaving Cuba cut, Porto Rico, the Ladrones and the Philippines all together would not be worth the amount of indemnity we might demand, although in the future they may possibly me worth a great deal more. Porto Rico and the Philippines may be very valuable in time to come, but in viewing them now we would consider only their present value, which may be largely increased, and so the case of Porto Rico most surely will be. For the present Cuba need not enter as a factor in these speculations, for we have solemnly declared our purposes as to that island by pledging ourselves not to take permanent possession of it.

We will eventually, and that very soon, get possession of Cuba as we got possession of Texas, and but a short while ago of the Sandwich islands—by annexation. That's the destiny of Cuba, and that is what the better class of people in the island will ask for within a very brief period after peace is restored, and thus Cuba will be acquired without the violation of either the letter or the spirit of Senator Teller's amendment to the declaration of war. And our opinion is that if we capture Porto Rico, help the people to organize a government and then turn it over to them, she will in a short time follow the example of Cuba and we will get that, too, by the process of annexation, thus eliminating the colony idea and the so-called "imperialism."

This would reduce the question to the Philippines, as the Ladrones are not of sufficient importance to require much attention. By virtue of conquest we have the right, unless there may be some postive or virtual agreement with the insurgents which might affect the right, to hold these islands, and this being so it becomes simply a question of policy as to whether we should hold them or not. There may be something from a business standpoint in the presentation that they would be valuable to us, which may be conceded, and then the question which presents itself if we couldn't be benefitted almost if not quite as much by securing possession and undisputed control of some good harbor as a coaling station and supply depot, on the assumption that the islands remain master of themselves, and not in danger of being dominated by some rival or unfriendly power. In that case we might have to hold them in self-defence; but there is little probability of that if their independence be conceded.

Aside from the question of business which would be quite as satisfactorily settled by the possession of a coaling station and supply depot as by entire possession, the question of the wisdom of the policy of entire and permanent possession comes up for discussion. There are serious and vital objections to that, such as the mixed and mongrelized races that inhabit them, their antipodal difference in habits, customs and temperament from our people, the great distance between them and us, and their proximity to the possessions of powers with which we may become involved at any time. These are reasons, but not all the reasons against entire and permanent possession by this Government. If they were near enough to be largely populated by our own people, as Cuba and Porto Rico will both be in time, the objection would not be so serious for in that case the American settlers would take care of themselves and of the islands as they did in the case of Hawaii and this would dispense with the necessity for an American army to preserve order and stable government. But even then our military power on the sea would have to be made strong enough to cope with any navies on that side or likely to get there on call, for otherwise these possessions would be in constant peril, so that their possession would involve the necessity of a large increase in our warships for the special purpose of defending, if need be, these remote possessions.

A war with any of the leading European maritime powers or with Japan, would in these days of costly ships, guns, ammunition and projectiles cost more than all these islands are now worth or are likely to be worth for some time to come. So as the matter stands at present and prospectively, there is no good policy in taking such chances on the Philippines, when we can secure all we need care for by getting control of some good harbor as a coaling station; and there is no occasion to resort to forcible holding in the case of Cuba or Porto Rico, for they will both fall into our lap when they are ripe, and that will be soon enough to answer all practical purposes for us.

MINOR MENTION.

The worst feature (and we do not know how bad that is) of the Santiago situation is the appearance of yellow fever among our troops. It does not appear to an alarming extent, and the army physicians report they are able to cope with it, which may be the case if it can be prevented from spreading, but yellow fever is a difficult disease to combat even when the conditions are favorable, which is not the case at Santiago. With daily down pours of rain, saturated soil, difficulty of getting necessary supplies, the scarcity of experienced nurses, and sundry other serious obstacles the physicians will deserve much credit if they check the progress of this disease, and successfully cope with it where it is. The comforting feature is that it is said that yellow fever in Cuba is not as fatal as it is in some other places, and we have in the camps experts who thoroughly understand it and its treatment. Fever is one of the allies that the Spaniards have been counting on in the war in Cuba. Of course this will hasten action by our army and navy to end the operations at Santiago, which will leave the investing army free to seek a more desirable location where it can be made more comfortable. Since the invasion of Cuba it has been subjected to a fearful ordeal, which it has heroically borne.

⁂

Governor Russell has succeeded in getting one indorsement, at least, and it comes, (somewhat remarkable to say), from a negro in a Republican convention, composed principally of negroes, at Nashville, in Nash county. Several speeches were made, all of them denunciatory of the Populist party, and scorning any idea of co-operation with it, on the ground, as asserted, that "it could not be depended upon to keep its promises," but "would use the votes of the negroes to secure offices and then turn against them." Among the speakers was one Spicer, colored, who indulged in some spicy talk, and became loud if not eloquent in eulogy of Governor Russell, "who has more backbone than all the men in the country, who has appointed more negro officers over whites than every other Governor in the United States" for which reason the people (the colored people presumably) should be proud of him?" This is about the warmest (notwithstanding the weather) tribute that we remember seeing to our distinguished Governor since he has injected his corporosity into the chair Gubernatorial. If he has not already done so he should order some engrossed copies of that highly colored eulogy to file away in his archives. Such ardent tributes to him are few and far between and coming from one of the "savages" is proof positive that all the savages are not so dull that they cannot recognize a circus tent backbone when they see it, and that they are not all lacking in gratitude. If the Governor still has anything laying around loose Spicer should not be over looked.

⁂

The American navy has not only covered itself with glory by its achievements in this war, but it has won additional lustre by the conduct of its victorious officers and men, when the foe was vanquished. At Manila the smoke of battle had scarcely lifted from the scene, and showed a demolished Spanish fleet, when Admiral Dewey set himself to work to establishing hospital tents for the care of the wounded Spaniards who had escaped or been rescued from their destroyed ships. After the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, when there was no further use for shot or shell, the work of chivalry and humanity quickly followed the havoc of the gun. The following which we clip from the New York *Commercial Advertiser* is a deserving tribute to the humane and graceful demeanor of our commanders, and an honorable closing chapter of that terrible engagement:

"Now that complete reports of the Santiago sea fighting are available they show how war has advanced in magnanimity, courtesy and gentleness. Commanders on both sides showed in every way how gentlemen fight, and how they behave when fighting is done. When Capt. Evans found that his ship had done all the execution she was able to at her speed and that the swifter Oregon and Brooklyn were able to deal with the flying Spanish van, he instantly abandoned killing for saving, and passed without a pause from the destruction of the Vizcaya to the rescue of her crew. He would not take the sword of Capt. Eulate, he 'manned the side' to receive Admiral Cervera with all due ceremony and honor, and he buried the dead Spanish sailors wrapped in their country's flag as tenderly as if they had been his own.

'Similar thoughtfulness and courtesy were displayed by all the American commanders. Capt. Philip said, 'Don't cheer; those poor fellows are dying.' Lieut. Wainwright risked a conflict with our Cuban allies to prevent Spaniards from being fired at after they were beaten, and to preserve the Spanish dead from insult. Lieut. Huse stood by the blazing Maria Teresa in risk of destruction by her magazines until the last wounded Spaniard was taken off. At the same time Admiral Cervera begged him to save himself and his men by withdrawing. Capt. Goodrich rebuked a young civilian at Portsmouth for flaunting the American flag before Spanish prisoners, and asked him how he would like it were he a prisoner.

So the country may feel proud of her naval heroes, not only for their daring and deadly deeds in smiting the enemy, but also for their humanity, forbearance and gentleness in treating the conquered and captured.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Having experienced about all the unpleasant happenings in the repertoirs of trouble John Wanamaker is now in a position to pose as Pennsylvania's most distinguished political immune.—*Washington Post Ind.*

—— Du Bosc and Carranza are evidently beyond the reach of a Canadian hint. It took a Kanuck kick to meet their case. They are now distinguished bounces, however, and all is well as regards Spain's spy system.—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— Up to the present time Spain's naval losses foot up twenty-one warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against no losses of American ships. This is the sort of peace argument which is being urged upon the Spanish Government at Madrid by powerful commercial and industrial interests, although thus far without any indications of success.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Where is Admiral Sampson now? Dispatches from Santiago say Commodore Schley is co-operating with General Shafter in the siege of Santiago, which would indicate that Sampson is not in immediate command of the fleet. The navy is not likely to win much glory in this engagement, but if it should the country wants no unseemly controversy between the commanders as to which is entitled to it.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The craze for curfew ordinances in New England towns has received a set-back. Judge Hardy of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision to the effect that municipalities have no right to pass laws rectricting the hours during which residents, old or young, may be upon the streets. The law upon which the case before Judge Hardy was based provided that every person under 25 years old should be indoors at 9 P. M. in Summer and 8 P. M. in Winter, unless such person were accompanied by a parent or guardian.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. C.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

STANDARD SQUARE BALE.

To Those Who Gin Cotton.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 1, 1898.

EDITOR MORNING STAR:—We take the liberty of calling your attention to the importance of exerting all your efforts in favor of the adoption of the standard size cotton bale, which is a bale made in a press-box, measuring on the inside 24 inches by 54 inches long, and deep enough to make a bale weighing about 500 pounds.

The complaints made by the transportation companies and the foreign mills about the difficulties of stowing different size bales, and the damaged condition in which the American cotton is received are so numerous that we are sure a great discrimination will be made against our cotton next season unless there is a change made and an universal size bale adopted and enforced.

After a number of experiments with bales of all the different sizes it was found that the best results could be had from those made in press boxes 24 inches wide by 54 inches long, and this size has been adopted as the standard by all the Cotton Growers Associations in the Western and Gulf States; also by the convention in Atlanta, Ga., last May.

This size (24x54) was found to press to a greater density, and when pressed at the compress, the bagging usually placed on a bale of cotton would then cover the bale completely and prevent any damage.

It is well understood that the more cotton that can be stowed in a steamer, the less the freight, and consequently the more the cotton grower will receive for his crop. It naturally seems that a few inches in the size of bales would make no difference, but a few inches running irregularly through an ocean steamer amounts to a great loss of space, and in stowing bales of irregular sizes, they are so screwed in odd-shaped spaces as to often break, and nearly always are torn and twisted out of shape by the time they reach the foreign ports. The lost spaces also form air passages, and in case of a fire the damage is much greater, consequently the insurance is higher than it should be. The same complaints are made by the railroads, and by the mills when they put their cotton in warehouses.

We think we have fully explained the reasons for this change, and that it is to your interest to do all that is in your power to have every one take this change by next season. As a general rule, the press-boxes will have to be made smaller, either one way or both. This can be done with very little expense by lining the inside with boards, one lining on another where the size is to be reduced several inches. Then the follow block can be sawn off to fit the box. The cost of making the change in most cases will not exceed $5.00. This amount is too small to spare, and thereby continue to suffer the loss caused by discrimination in the past, as well as additional ones that will surely follow.

The European mills use about three-fourths of our cotton crop, and of course they have a great deal to do with the price of cotton, therefore it is to our interest to see that it is shipped in the condition they want it, and by reducing the damage and the cost of transportation, the grower will get that much more for his cotton.

We have received letters from a majority of the ginners in the territory, and they promise to alter their press-boxes to the standard size. We respectfully solicit the co-operation of all growers, and those interested in the cotton crop, to urge upon the ginners the importance of making all bales of the standard size, as the success of this movement and the benefits to be derived from it, depend upon them. We are confident that a large majority of the ginners will make this change, but it is necessary that the change be as near universal as possible.

We are anxious to hear from those that are interested in this movement, and especially those that have made this change. Yours very truly,

J. H. SLOAN.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Washington *Progress:* Tobacco curing is the order in this section. There is a fair crop and the acreage is more than twice what it was last year.

— Goldsboro *Headlight:* A white man from the Fremont section drank seventeen glasses of lemonade (?) at a colored man's stand on East Walnut srteet last Thursday morning because the proposition was made to him to drink as many glasses as he desired for five cents. When last heard from he was still alive.

— Charlotte *News:* Mr. W. M. Grier, aged 35 years, died of catarrahal fever at his home in Matthews Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Grier was one of the best citizens of the town. —— In the western part of Rowan county there is a gourd that holds one and one-half bushels. It has been kept by the McLaughlin family 103 years.

— Salisbury *Sun:* The *Sun* this morning received something through the mail that is out of the ordinary. It was a piece of hard tack and no tag was required to be attached. The address and the stamp were on one side of the bread. On the other side was these words: "A sample of hard tack, Camp Cuba Libre, July 11, '98. From Jim L. Watson."

— Lexington *Dispatch:* About a dozen Populists and a few Republicans assembled in the court house here last Saturday to hold their county convention. Delegates were elected to the various conventions, and a resolution recommending fusion with the Republicans in the county, Judicial, Senatorial and Congressional districts, upon the same terms as existed in the last election, was unanimously adopted.

— Fayetteville *Observer:* Among the officers killed before Santiago in the recent severe battles was Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, who was killed while bravely leading his men against the Spaniards. He was graduated at West Point in April last. Lieutenant Churchman was educated and prepared for West Point by Dr. Murphy, of the Fayetteville Military Academy, and was an honor student at school at West Point.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Mr. W. A. Gautier, of Huntley, Honeycutt's township, had his house robbed last Saturday afternoon between one and two o'clock. He had gone to mill and his wife was away on a visit when a thief entered his home and took $260 from his trunk. There is no clue to the rascal. —— Last Sunday a negro man passed the home of Mr. W. J. Hudson in Turkey driving a good looking ox which he offered for sale at a suspiciously low price. Mr. Hudson was not needing an ox, and as it was Sunday did not take up with the bargain offered. After the negro had passed on, Mr. Hudson suspected that the ox was stolen and pursued the negro, overtaking him and the ox at Mr. Julius West's several miles distant, where the negro was trying again to sell out. Mr. Hudson arrested the turnout on suspicion. The negro then confessed that the ox was stolen, but by another man who had asked him to dispose of him. The negro at first gave his name as Henry Oats, but later it was found to be Kedar Pugh and that he is an old penitentiary bird. He was committed to jail by Justice Walter Moore.

TWINKLINGS.

— In 1950: "He's from somewhere down East." "New England or the Philippines?"—*Puck.*

— "I wonder why it is said that rumors fly?" "Well, they usually have no ground to stand on."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Jones—"Why do you say she reminds you of brown sugar?" Brown—"Because she's sweet, but unrefined."—*Judy.*

— He—"Do you know there is a trick in riding a wheel?" She—"Of course I do; I tumbled the first thing."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— First Critic—"There is no excuse for that man trying to play Hamlet." Second Critic—"Yes, there is! He's getting paid for it."—*Puck.*

— Young Lady—"Oh, I hope the train will not be struck by lightning!" Passenger—"Don't be afraid. There are two conductors aboard."

— "Do you know the rule for the proper use of 'I shall' and 'I will?'" "Certainly. 'I shall' is the masculine form and 'I will' is the feminine."

— Young Wife (proudly)—"George always says there's no cooking like mine." Uncle Crusty (with a disdainful smile)—"Does he? Well, he's about right there, poor chap."

— "Tommy, stop eating with your fingers." "Well, fingers were made before knives and forks, pa." "Your's weren't."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

— "A man will have to drink a good many glasses of beer before he feels this war tax." "Yes, and by that time he won't care."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— Now don't say you went off with my umbrella because it had a hook handle just like yours." "No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine."

— "Py chiminninny! Ober we kin lick each odder nation in the worlt alreatty; don't it?" "We kin that same, Dutchy. Begorra, Oi'm proud Oi'm an American!"—*Life.*

— The Victim's Revenge—First Doctor—"Well, I've lost old Yellowboys." Second Doctor—"You didn't expect him to recover, did you?" First Doctor—"No; but I didn't think he'd die."

—"When a woman reaches a certain age," began the philosopher, when the man who observes things interrupted. "Her age is then uncertain," said the interrupter.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY's drug store. Only 50 cents per bottle. †

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Whole-Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute	6½	@	6¾
Standard	7	@	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ⅌ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ⅌ ℔		@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ ℔	6	@	6¼
Shoulders ⅌ ℔		@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New Mork, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ⅌ ℔		@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ⅌ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ⅌ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES—⅌ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—⅌ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—⅌ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen		@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—⅌ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 50
Choice		@	3 75
Straight	4 50	@	4 75
First Patent		@	5 25
GLUE—⅌ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	50	@	20½
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES—⅌ ℔—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ⅌ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ ℔	1¾	@	2
LARD, ⅌ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	7¼
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ⅌ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ⅌ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ⅌ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ⅌ Sacks		@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ⅌ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5⅝	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ⅌ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
⅌ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ⅌ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ⅌ ℔—Unwashed	8	@	15

SOMETHING TO LOVE.

Pathetic Story of a French Convict and His Pet Rat.

A French convict, under sentence for life, was a troublesome prisoner. At times he was very violent, and in the intervals of his violence he became so sullen that the warders were always on the lookout for trouble.

One day they saw a change in the man's face. Its sullenness had disappeared. The prisoner looked almost happy. The ghost of a smile hovered about his lips. His eye now and again turned downward, and it became evident that something was hidden in his breast.

The warders were uneasy. Had he some weapon concealed beneath his clothing with which he would seek to surprise them and regain his liberty? They must find out.

They watched their opportunity, and two of them suddenly fell upon him from behind, each seizing an arm. Then they began to search him. They found that for which they sought, but it was not a knife or other dangerous weapon. It was nothing more harmful than a fine large rat.

When it was discovered, the distress of the prisoner was intense. He broke down utterly, fell upon his knees and, in an agony of fear and desperation cried: "Don't kill him! Beat me if you like, chain me, but if I may not keep him let my poor rat go free!"

The stern guards were moved to pity. They had never seen this man subdued before. Every trace of fierceness was gone. Instead of hurting the rat, they let it drop to the floor and disappear. Then the man rose and went to his work. The light had all gone from his face. His pet was lost to him.

A few days passed, and then, while the convicts were at work in the yard moving wood, the prisoner Jose felt something tickle his cheek. He turned quickly and uttered a cry of joy. There, on his shoulder, was the only friend he had in the world, his rat, which had found him out and come creeping up to his face.

With eager hands he put it in his breast, as before, and, turning to the head jailer, said, "Sir, if you will only let me keep this rat I solemnly promise to submit to you in every way and never to disobey you again."

The permission was given, and the man, with a glad smile, returned to his work. From that day the dreaded convict was a new being. He became the best conducted man in the prison, and his great strength and energy were used to help the governor.

The rat was seldom away from him. It shared his meals and slept in his bed, and the man's spare time was spent in making little toys of bone which he sold in order to buy dainties, such as sugar and gingerbread, for his pet.—Youth's Companion.

Hammers.

Hammers are represented on the monuments of Egypt, 20 centuries before our era. They greatly resembled the hammer now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of nails. The first hammer was undoubtedly a stone held in the hand. Claw hammers were invented some time during the middle ages. Illuminated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw hammers. Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic 50 ton hammer of shipbuilding establishments, some of which weigh as much as 50 tons and have a falling force of from 90 to 100. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

The Music That He Found on a Necktie.

"The other day," said a young bachelor, "I received as a gift a necktie, marked across one end of the white satin lining of which I found a bar of music. I don't read music myself, but I took this to somebody that does, and what do you think it was? 'Blest be the tie that binds!' I thought that was pretty slick, eh?"—New York Sun

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Strength!

IF YOU ARE "ALL RUNDOWN" AND FEEL TIRED AND LISTLESS AND NEED A TONIC TO RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH USE

"Sterilized Malt Extract."

Recommended by Physicians all over the country and is especially indicated in convalescence, general debility of nursing mothers, loss of appetite and in insomnia, and is especially gratifying and welcome to the most delicate stomach.

There is no better preparation of its kind on the market than "Sterilized Malt Extract." It is absolutely pure and wholesome, and for the sake of the poor as well as the rich we sell it at 20 cents per bottle. Special price by the dozen.

J. HICKS BUNTING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, &c.

N. B.—Come see our "Strong Man" in the window. ly 10 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.
MADE AT
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BY THE
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. tf

Ask Your Neighbor

whose house is conspicuously clean, whose work worries her least, whose leisure time is greatest, how she manages. The chances are ten to one she will answer:

"I do all my cleaning with

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Sold by all grocers. Largest package—greatest economy.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 24 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 23½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at 95c per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.25 per bbl of 280 ℔s.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm, 23⅝, 23c; rosin firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	230
Rosin	874
Tar	145
Crude Turpentine	61

Receipts same day last year.—163 casks spirits turpentine, 483 bbls rosin, 78 bbls tar, 59 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 5-16	cts. ⅌ ℔
Good Ordinary	4⅜	" "
Low Middling	5 5-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—4 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¼@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485¾@486 for demand; 484⅛@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 485½ and 487. Commercial bills 483¼. Silver certificates 59⅛@59½. Bar silver 59⅛. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds were quoted weak. U. S. new 4's, registered, 124! coupon, 124; U. S. 4's 110; do. coupon, 110¼; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 112¼; do. 5's, coupon, 112¼. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 1 02.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet.

CHARLESTON, July 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23½c; no sales. Rosin quiet; no sales; A, B, C, D 90c; E $1 00, F $1 05, G $1 20, H, I $1 35, K $1 40, M $1 45, N $1 50, window glass $1 65, water white $1 70.

SAVANNAH, July 14.—Spirits turpentine 24½c; sales 718 casks, of which 422 were at 24¼c and 296 at 24½c; after the close sales were made at 25c; receipts 1,571 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,209 barrels; receipts 5,344 barrels; closed: A, B, C, D 95c, E $1 05, F $1 15, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 60; window glass $1 75, water white $1 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A most prominent feature of to-day's cotton market was the covering by August shorts, started by a rather bullish set of cables from the English market, not altogether favorable crop reports, and promise of further rains in the Atlantic States. Trading was moderately active early in the session, but latef fell off to a narrow scalping bnsiness. The close was steady at a net gain or 1 to 3 points. Total sales (futures) 73,500 bales.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 73,500 bales at quotations: July 6.07c, August 6.08c, September 6.07c, October 6.08c, November 6.08c, December 6.11c, January 6.13c, February 6.18c, March 6.20c, April 6.23c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; sales 410 bales.

Net receipts 72 bales; gross receipts 977 bales; exports to Great Britain 411 bales; exports to France 250 bales; saies 419 bales; sales to spinners 119 bales; stock (actual) 105,461 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 442 bales; exports to Great Britain 879 bales; exports to France 250 bales; exports to the Continent 3,250 bales; stock 279,486 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 7,834 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,326 bales; exports to France 265 bales; exports to the Continent 17,493 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,481,094 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,442,951 bales; exports to France 812,510 bales; exports to the Continent 2,946,994 bales.

July 13.—Galveston, easy at 5 13-16, net receipts 20 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 6⅛c, net receipts 39 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅛c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6 3-16c, net receipts 32 bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 4 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 6 7-16c, net receipts 19 bales; Savannah, quiet at 5¾c; net receipts 2 bales; New Orleans, steady at 5 13-16c, net receipts 212 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5¾c, net receipts 2 bales; Memphis, dull at 5⅞c, net receipts 69 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6⅛c, net receipts 11 bales; Charleston, quiet at —c, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Flour was dull and about steady. Wheat—Spot easy; No. 2 red 87½@88c; options opened steady but quiet; thereafter they ruled inactive but maintained a substantial undertone on wet weather predictions, covering, bullish price current report, foreign buying and export business; closed ⅜c higher on all but July, which was ¼c net lower; No. 2 red July closed 80¼c; September closed 72¼c; December closed 72⅝c. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 37½c; options were steady all day on dry weather news and the improvement in wheat, closing ⅛c net higher; July closed 35⅝c; September closed 36¼c; December closed 37⅞. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 27c; options were dull and nominally lower in the absence of a speculative demand, closing ⅞c net lower; July closed 26c. Beef steady. Cut meats steady. Lard firm; Western steam closed $5 87½; city $4 90@5 10; July $5 85, nominal; refined firm. Pork firm. Butter firm; Western creamery 13½@17; do. factory 11@12¾c; Elgins 17c; imitation creamery 12@14½c; State dairy 12½@16c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese quiet; large white fancy 7c. Potatoes steady; new $2 75@3 00. Cotton seed oil a trifle easier and very dull; prime crude 18½c, nominal; prime summer yellow 23½c; butter oil 26@28c. Petroleum steady. Rice steady. Cabbage steady; Long Island $1 00@1 25 per barrel. Freights to Liverpool dull. Coffee—Spot Rio dull and nominal; mild inactive. Sugar—raw firm, tending upward; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4⅛c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Unfavorable threshing returns and disappointing crop news caused covering by shorts to-day in wheat. September advanced ⅛@¼c, corn rose ¼@⅜c and oats ⅛c. Pork and ribs 2½c each and lard 5c.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Cash quotations: Flour—the market was steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring, old, 80c; No. 3 spring, old, 75@82c; No. 2 red, new, 75c. Corn—No. 2 32@32⅛c. Oats—No. 2 23c; No. 2 white free on board, 26½@26¾c; No. 3 white free on board, 25@26c. Rye—No. 2 46@46½c. Mess pork, per bbl., $9 80@9 85. Lard, per 100 ℔s., $5 50@5 60. Short rib sides, loose, $5 45@5 70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $6 00@6 10.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 74, 74, 72¾, 73⅜; September 67⅛@67⅜, 68½@68⅝, 66⅞, 67¼@76⅜; December 67⅜@67½, 67¾, 67⅛, 67½@67⅝c. Corn—July 31¾, 31⅞, 31⅛@31¼, 31¼@31⅜; September 32, 32¼, 31⅞, 32@32⅛c; December 32½, 32¾, 32¼, 32½c; May 34¾, 35, 34½, 34¾@34⅞c. Oats—July 22½, 23, 22¼, 22⅝; September 19¼, 19½, 19, 19⅛@19¼c; May 21½@21⅝, 21⅞, 21½. Pork, per bbl.—July 9 77½; September $9 90, 10 00, 9 85, 9 92½. Lard per 100 ℔s—September $5 60, 5 65, 5 57½, 5 65; October $5 62½, 5 70, 5 62½, 5 70. Ribs, per 100 ℔s.—September $5 60, 5 67½, 5 60, 5 67½; October $5 70.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy—Spot 82¼@83c; month 80@80¼c; August 74¾@75c; September 73¾c. Southern wheat by sample 77@78c. Corn—spot 38c; month 35¼c; August 35½@35⅝c; September 36@36¼c; Southern white corn 39c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 30@31c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 14, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand; prices steady; American middling 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,300 bales American. Receipts 8,000 bales, including 7,100 bales American. Futures opened steady with a moderate demand and closed quiet; American middling (l. m. c.): July 3 25-64@3 26-64d buyer; July and August 3 25-64@3 26-64d seller; August and September 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyer; September and October 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyer; October and November 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyer; November and December 3 22-64d seller; December and January 3 22-64d seller; January and February 3 22-64d buyer; February and March 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyer; March and April 3 23-64@3 24-64d seller; April and May 3 24-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

Schr Albert L Butler, 291 tons, Leland, Boston, Geo Harriss, son & Co.

CLEARED.

Stmr Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 15, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Albert L Butler, 291 tons, Leland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John Russell, 186 tons, Thomas, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Riga (Russ), 799 tons, Erting, Paterson, Downing & Co. [At quarantine.]

Margaret B Roper, 394 tons, Cranmer, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Isaach H Tillyer, 568 tons, French, Geo Harriss, Son & Co. In distress.

Frank S Hall, 152 tons, Moore, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 243 tons, Rhodes, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, Shierlock, Navassa Guano Company.

BARQUENTINE.

Anna (Dan), 283 tons, Bech, Paterson, Downing & Co.

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

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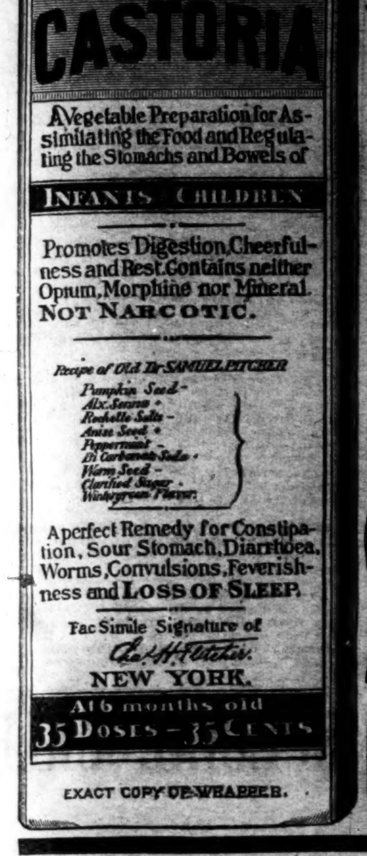
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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Destructive English Sparrow.

I once saw a single pugnacious little house wren engage a whole flock of English sparrows. He was more than a match for three or four of them; but in the end, I regret to say, he was killed outright before my eyes. This is the only instance of the kind I have ever seen. A lady friend tells me that a Baltimore oriole started to build his wonderful pensile nest last season in an apple tree near her home and that the English sparrows made bitter war upon him and his house. She watched the struggle one evening, and the next morning, the oriole not appearing, she went into her garden and found him lying dead under the apple tree, with his head pecked open. I have often been witness to the violent interference by them in the nest building of robins and orioles, and, outnumbered as our native birds are, they always relinquish their task. Here is a problem. A report presented to us by the department of agriculture shows that a single pair of English sparrows may in a single decade bring into existence 275,710,983,698 decendants. What is to become of our beautiful native song birds when the English sparrow swarms over the land? As yet, except immediately around the farmhouses, this offensive bird is not often seen in the country districts. — Lynn T. Sprague in Outing.

Contrary to Ethics.

"I am very much inclined to suspect that you misled me when you said you had experience on the stage," remarked the stage manager of the Dashing Daisies' Burlesque company.

"Why, isn't my work satisfactory?" inquired the comedian.

"Yes, but you took it very good naturedly when the manager said he'd pay you part of your salary now and the rest later."—Washington Star.

Ancient Lays.

"You don't mean to tell me that hen is 9 years old?"

"Yep."

"And still laying?"

"Yep."

"Say, she must be the nester of her profession."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean.
je 2 tf

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.
je 21 24t

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C
je 4 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
Goldsboro, N. C
feb 25tf

CURE YOURSELF!

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark Price $1.00

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

Out of the sun, out of the blast,
Out of the world alone I passed
Across the moor and through the wood
To where the monastery stood.
There neither lute nor breathing fife,
Nor rumor of the world of life,
Nor confidences low and dear
Shall strike the meditative ear.
Aloof, unhelpful and unkind,
The prisoners of the iron mind,
Where nothing speaks except the bell,
The unfraternal brothers dwell.

* * * * * * * *

And ye, O brethren, what if God,
When from heaven's top he spies abroad
And sees on this tormented stage
The noble war of mankind rage—
What if his vivifying eye,
O monks, should pass your corner by?
For still the Lord is Lord of might.
In deeds, in deeds he takes delight;
The plow, the spear, the laden barks,
The field, the founded city marks.
He marks the smiler of the streets,
The singer upon garden seats.
He sees the climber in the rocks.
To him the shepherd folds his flocks,
For those he loves that underprop
With daily virtues heaven's top,
And bear the failing sky with ease,
Unfrowning caryatides.
Those he approves that ply the trade,
That rock the child, that wed the maid,
That with weak virtues, weaker hands,
Sow gladness on the peopled lands,
And still with laughter, song and shout
Spin the great wheel of earth about.
But ye? O ye who linger still
Here in your fortress on the hill,
With placid face, with tranquil breath,
The unsought volunteers of death,
Our cheerful general on high
With careless looks may pass you by!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

How Sir Henry Irving Takes Pains.

During the "Merchant" Sir Henry would coach me up in my part in "The Bells," which we played on Saturday nights to give Miss Terry a rest. The anomaly of Shylock conversing with a servant of Portia did not matter, as the act drop was down. If genius be the faculty of taking pains, Irving must be a genius, for if it were the last performance of a play and he saw something that would improve it he would adopt it. Months after we had been playing the "Merchant" he called me and said, "It would be better, Ganthony, if your spurs jingled a little more as you entered and crossed the stage." I accordingly had two metal disks put in each, the sound from which should have satisfied all the requirements of dramatic art. The company was very prone to say, "Look at the men the guv'nor has to work for him," forgetting that men must be selected like anything else, and what they do must be criticised by a superior intelligence, or a superlative presentment of stage plays is impossible.

When a poacher's hut was set for the first time, with all the windows beautifully painted, Irving rammed a piece of straw into one of them and said, "That's better." The broken window gave character, as did the ornate furniture in the following "set" of the interior of a mansion, the appropriateness of which was as critically examined.—"Random Recollections."

Introducing Himself.

An English traveler coming to Tabriz, a town near the boundary between Persia and Georgia, had great difficulty in finding lodging for the night. A German merchant of the place came to his help with happy result. After a good deal of doubt and delay on the subject, it was finally settled, toward evening, that we should take up our abode with a Nestorian Christian who had been employed as dragoman by several embassies going to Teheran, and who was said to speak English.

We were greatly amused by our future host's manner of introducing himself:

"You come with me, all right. You know me? I Lazarus. Find me John xi, in middle chapter; all missionary gentleman know me, all right."—Youth's Companion.

Resentful.

"I have a good father," said the young man, "one who, I am sure, always tried to do his duty. I have only one thing with which to reproach him."

"What is that?"

"Human nature is human nature, and I must take it for granted that he is no exception to a universal rule. I don't think I can ever forgive him for the manner in which he used to go around and bore his friends with the smart things I said when I was a baby."—Washington Star.

The Japanese.

The Japanese claim that their nation was founded B. C. 660 by Jimmu, the dynasty of this monarch being still on the throne. The first literary account of the Japanese was from the pen of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the thirteenth century.

RATS ENDED THE STRIKE.

A Combination Against Striking Miners Which They Could Not Resist.

"Not one of the biggest, but one of the most stubborn strikes that ever occurred in the Pennsylvania coal region," said a former mining engineer, "was ended by rats. The rats that infest coal mines are of enormous size and as ravenous as they are big. The miners not only tolerate them, but stand in awe of them, for it is a firm belief with the coal miner that these rats can foretell disaster and give warning to the miners of their danger by scurrying out of the threatened mine in droves in ample time to enable the miners to make their escape also. So careful are the workmen of these great, hungry rats that it is not an uncommon sight to see a miner feeding half a dozen or more from his dinner pail. They sometimes become so tame that they will climb on a miner's lap as he sits at his underground meal and crowd around him to receive such portions of his meal as he cares to toss to them.

"These rats never leave the mines so long as work is going on. The food of the mine mules is kept in the mines, and on this the rats largely subsist. They swarm about when the mules are eating, and sometimes the mules have to fight the rats to save their meal. Often scores of dead rats will be found in a mule's stall in the mines, where they have been trampled to death in efforts to secure a portion of the mule's feed. When a mine lies idle any length of time and the mules are taken out, the rats abandon it and become a great pest in the mining villages.

"The strike I refer to was caused by the refusal of a mine boss to reinstate a miner he had discharged. The men quit work. The mine owners declared they would let grass grow and choke the mouth of the slope before they would give in to the men, and the men swore that they would cut the grass and eat it, if necessary, before they would yield their point. The mules were taken from the mine and turned out to pasture. The rats, being thus deprived of their sustenance, abandoned the mine and took up their quarters about the miners' shanties, where they soon became a terror to the families. The strike continued, and the supplies of the men became exhausted. Miners at neighboring collieries who were at work responded to the requests of their striking brothers for aid and sent two wagon loads of provisions and supplies of various kinds. These were taken in charge by a committee appointed for the purpose and were stored in a building, from which they were to be distributed to the neediest of the miners. The very first night the supplies were in the building it was raided by a horde of rats, and everything was devoured or carried away. Four different loads of provisions were contributed by the sympathetic working miners, but it was impossible to save more than one-third of them from the rats. Some of the miners kept cows at that time, there being plenty of free pasturage, but soon after the strike began the cows began to fall short in their yield of milk. This was a mystery until one morning a miner discovered half a dozen big rats sucking the milk from his cow as she lay on the ground complacently chewing her cud. These combinations against them at last forced the miners to weaken, and they were compelled by and by to resume work on such terms as they could obtain, absolutely beaten by the devouring horde of rats."—New York Sun.

An Ideal Found.

Willie Washington had been indulging in another period of introspection.

"I have been thinking a great deal lately," said he.

"Yes?" said Miss Cayenne.

"What a man wants in this life is poise. He goes too much to extremes; he wants equilibrium."

"I hope, Mr. Washington, that you are not trying to lead the conversation around to the bicycle again."

"I refer to mental poise. People do not stop to think before they speak."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "and the consequence is that every now and then they say something interesting."

"But they lack consistency. Neither they themselves, nor their friends, can rely upon them for the same ideas of things for any length of time."

"If your ideal man always says the same thing," she replied, "I think you may look forward to a cheering amount of self appreciation."

"I don't claim that he ought to say always the same thing," protested Willie, but he ought always to say the right thing in the right place."

"I don't think I should like such a person."

"But consider the pleasure of knowing somebody who always says exactly what he means and no more, and who never intrudes a suggestion except when it is called for."

"It wouldn't be any pleasure to know him."

"Why not?"

"He would remind me too much of a dictionary."—Washington Star.

A Well Known Fern.

In the woods, if there are large rocks there, will undoubtedly be found that fern familiar to every woodland walker—by sight, if not by name—the common polypody. Sociable in its habits, the polypody loves to congregate on ledges and on the tops of bowlders, where it forms cheerful patches, spreading busily by means of its long root stocks, which creep this way and that—true to its name, the many footed. It is among the faithfulest of plants. In every season of the year, in heat or cold, in stormy or fair weather, it sticks to its rocky post. If it seem to the critical somewhat luxurious in its way of life—usually growing in beds of moss—it surely may be accorded a little indulgence to make up for the lack of winter vacation, which so many of the other ferns enjoy. Sometimes we come upon families of it clustered about the mossy roots of trees and occasionally venturing part way up the trunk, as an affectionate child clambers upon its mother's breast.—Godey's Magazine.

LOOK IN HIS MOUTH.

How to Tell the Age of a Horse by His Teeth.

At 3 years old the horse should have the central permanent nippers growing, the other two pairs wasting, six grinders in each jaw above and below, the first and fifth level, the others and the sixth protruding. The sharp edges of the new incisors will be very evident, compared with the old teeth. As the permanent nippers wear and continue to grow a narrow portion of the cone shaped tooth is exposed by the attrition of the teeth on each other. The mark will be wearing out, and the crowns of the teeth will be sensibly smaller than at 2 years. Between 3½ and 4 years the next pair of nippers will be changed, the central nippers will have attained nearly their full growth, a vacuity will be left where the second stood, and the corner teeth will be diminished in breadth, worn down, and the mark in the center of the tooth will become faint. The second pair of grinders will be shed.

At 4 years the central nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off and the mark somewhat wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be small, with a mark deep and extending quite across them. The corner nippers will be larger than the inside ones, but smaller than before and flat and the mark nearly effaced. The sixth grinders will have risen to a level with the others, and the tushes will begin to appear.

At 5 the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are quite up, the long, deep mark irregular in the inside, and the other nippers will bear evident tokens of increased wear. The tushes are nearly grown, the sixth molar is up, and the third molar is wanting. This last circumstance will prevent the deception of attempting to pass a late 4-year-old as a 5-year-old. At 6 the mark on the central nippers is worn out. At 7 the mark is worn out in the four central nippers and fast wearing away in the corner teeth. The tushes are rounded at the points and edges and beginning to get round inside. At 8 years old the tushes are rounded in every way, and the mark is gone from all the bottom nippers. There is nothing remaining in them that can afterward clearly show the age of a horse. After this the only guides are the nippers in the upper jaw.

At 9 the mark will be worn from the middle nippers, from the next pair at 10 and from all the upper nippers at 11. At 9 the center nippers are round instead of oval. At 10 the others begin to become rounded, at 11 the second pair are much rounded, at 13 the corner ones have the same appearance, at 14 the faces of the center nippers become somewhat triangular and at 17 they are all so.—St. Louis Republic.

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Nov. 12, 1897.

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Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p. m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.58 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:28 a. m.. Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:10 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

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In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8.00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

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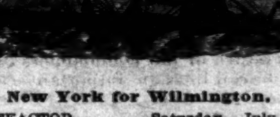

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BENEFACTOR..........Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN..........Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN..........Saturday, July 16th
BENEFACTOR..........Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR..........Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN..........Tuesday, July 26th

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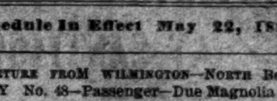


Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A. M.	No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.45 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.56 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.
DAILY 7.15 P. M.	No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m. Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.
DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M.	No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M.	No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28. p. m. Marion 6:24 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m. Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M.	No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 3:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.
DAILY 9.30 A. M.	No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.
DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M.	No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m.. Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M	No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m.. Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m. Marion 9:34 a. m.. Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfied 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m Daily except Sunday.

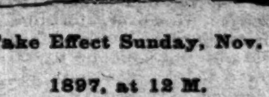
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 22	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist
feb 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1898.

THE FIGHTING AT SANTIAGO.

Interesting Accounts Given by Wounded Soldiers Returning From the Front.

THE BATTLE AT EL CANEY.

A Corporal of the Regulars Says the Officers Went to the Rear While the Men Stayed at the Front. Rough Riders Good Fighters

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 14.—The transport Breakwarter arrived at Fortress Monroe this afternoon from Santiago de Cuba, bringing 140 wounded and sick soldiers. Hundreds of people stood on the pier and watched the vessel steam slowly up to the dock, and a few minutes after the Breakwater was moored the transferring of the soldiers to the wharf was commenced. The scenes witnessed yesterday when the City of Washington arrived were re-enacted. Among those who came on the Breakwater was Col. Mills. His wife was at the wharf to receive him. The valiant colonel was shot in the head during the first day's engagement. The ball entered his right eye and ploughed its way just under the skull to a point above the ear, where it made its exit. Col. Mills will recover.

Among the nurses at Fort Monroe are the Misses Evans, daughters of "Fighting Bob" Evans, commander of the battleship Iowa.

Some of the officers who accompanied the wounded soldiers on the trip north give interesting accounts of the fighting around Santiago. "I was standing near Captain Capron and Hamilton Fish," said a corporal to the Associated Press correspondent to-night, "and saw them shot down. They were with the Rough Riders and ran into an ambuscade, though they had been warned of the danger. Captain Capron and Fish were shot while leading a charge."

"Are the Rough Riders fighters?" was asked.

"Those fellows never know when they are licked, and there are no braver men in the regiment than Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt," was the answer.

The Fight at El Caney.

This corporal was in the fight at El Caney, and is a regular. In speaking of it he said: "That was the hottest fight I ever expect to see. When we made the charge the Spaniards rained Mauser bullets at us, mowing down men like blades of grass. 'To the rear,' our officers shouted. But the men shouted, 'To hell with the rear, to the front.' The officers went to the rear, but we stayed at the front. Our company was then in command of the second sergeant, the other officers having left us, and yet I see those officers have been recommended for promotion."

This corporal said that after a hard fight he went through the clothes of a number of dead Spaniards. "I was looking for coin," said he, "but only got forty cents. Afterwards I heard they had been paid off in cigarettes."

The Naval Engagement.

The supply ship Resolute, in command of Captain J. G. Eaton, arrived here this morning from Santiago. When Admiral Cervera made his daring attempt to escape from the Cuban harbor the Resolute was lying at the entrance and was the first ship to give the signal that Spanish ships were making for the sea.

"We were sitting in the forecastle smoking," said a gunner's mate, "and I saw smoke curling above the hills. We gave the alarm and in a few minutes the Maria Teresa was coming down the channel at full speed. The Iowa was the first to respond. She sent two 13-inch shells straight at the Spaniards. And for the next hour there was hell around there. Admiral Sampson was fifteen miles away, holding a conference with Gen. Shafter, and we put out at full speed to notify him."

The remainder of the story is best told by Ensign Frank H. Silvers, of the Resolute. He said:

"When the Maria Teresa was first coming out of the harbor, owing to the distance, it was thought to be a tugboat, but almost instantly two reports in rapid succession from the Iowa's 6 inch guns told the story. The men made a run for the hatchways and went down like rats. In a short time awnings were down, the ship made fast from stem to stern, decks cleared for action and the foreguns of the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya were spitting fire like the eyes of serpents, as they came from between the deep cliffs of the narrow channel.

The first shot fired from the Maria Teresa went high of its mark, cleared the Indiana, landed within 200 feet of the starboard quarter of the Resolute, which, having on a full cargo of ammunition and carrying no guns, immediately crowded on all steam eastward to get out of range of the guns.

A heavy fire was directed toward the Resolute, as over twenty shots fell within forty feet of her, eight of which were eleven-inch shells from the Vizcaya. However, fortune seemed to favor her, and with a fleet pair of heels and the bone in her teeth she showed a clear wake and was soon out of danger.

"The Iowa was first to go into the fight. A terrible fire was centered on her at the very start, the Maria Teresa apparently centering all her energies in that direction and attempted to ram her. However, they did not get closer than 300 yards, while the Teresa was compelled to run for the shore, beaching herself before sinking. As soon as the battle was over the Resolute came up and took the prisoners from aboard the Cristobal Colon, which was fast beached, and afterwards put them aboard the St. Louis and Harvard at Guantanamo bay."

The Resolute will take on 500 tons of coal, after which she will either go to the Norfolk Navy Yard or to Portsmouth, N. H., to have more guns mounted on her decks. She now carries two six-pounders. The Resolute was formerly the Yorktown, of the Old Dominion Steamship Line.

* * *

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works, Buffalo, N. Y., the building was wrecked, six persons were killed and twenty-six injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished.

* * *

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEGOTIATIONS FOR SURRENDER.

Conference Between Gen. Toral, Spanish Commander, and Gens. Miles and Shafter.

EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Terms of Capitulation Discussed—Toral Offered Alternative of Being Sent Home With His Garrison or Leaving Santiago Province.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

GEN. WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, BEFORE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 13, 4 P. M., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14, 1.30 P. M.—White flags still flutter over the opposing lines. The truce has been extended until to-morrow (Thursday) at noon and negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago are proceeding. Both sides have yielded somewhat. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance and the American commanding general, Shafter, is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed to impose upon the enemy. It appears that on Monday Gen. Shafter did not again demand the unconditional surrender, which Gen. Toral had refused on Sunday, but offered, as an alternative proposition, to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind and to accept their parole. It was this proposition which Gen. Toral declined yesterday. This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with Gen. Toral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further than Gen. Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by Gen. Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce.

Discussing the Terms.

A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to, and at about nine o'clock Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Gilmour, Col. Morse, Capt. Wiley and Col. Maus rode up, passed over our entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by Gen. Toral and his chief staff, under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted an hour. The situation was placed frankly before Gen. Toral and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago province. The only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish General (who does not speak English) explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialled and shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago—that was all. Further than that, he was powerless to go. Without saying so in words. Gen. Miles said the tenor of Gen. Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When Gen. Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up, that he was completely surrounded and that new batteries were being posted, Gen. Toral simply shrugged his soldiers. "I am but a subordinate," he said, "and I obey my government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

Toral's Brave Words.

General Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong rugged face and fine soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he doubtfully shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

In the course of an interview, Gen. Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when Gen. Miles gallantly inquired after Gen. Linare's wound, that the latter would probably necessitate the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

Gen. Miles, at the interview, did not attempt to assume the direction of the negotiations, but as General of the United States Army he vouched for the conditions Gen. Shafter offered. Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters.

A Notable Group.

Generals Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Gen. Miles. It was a notable group, gathered under the protecting awning of Gen. Wheeler's tent.

Gen. Miles, in fatigue uniform with the double star on his shoulder and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat on an empty ammunition box and formed the centre of the party. On the right of Gen. Miles sat Gen. Shafter and on his left was Gen. Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban general wore a large weather-worn Panama hat, and at his side was a silver-mounted machete. Gen. Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep bullet scar in his forehead. In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban edition of Gen. Miles.

Gen. Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature, and in a brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aides-de-camp of the four generals. Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who had come to headquarters with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present.

The Situation Discussed.

The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps, and at the conclusion of the conference luncheon was served. It consisted of beans, hardtack and coffee. After this meal Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia, with their staffs, rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that Gen. Toral was securedly wedged in and that escape was impossible, but owing to delays and the incidental loss of life which was certain to result from an attempt to carry the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease, and, above all, the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which has been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general disposition to allow Gen. Toral to evacuate Santiago. This would give us a military and naval base, permit the starving refugees to return to their homes, and would allow the immediate embarkation of the bulk of our army for the Porto Rico campaign.

Torrential Rains.

The rain now falls in sheets every day, drenching the soldiers, washing out the roads and swelling the streams into torrents. In fact, our base of supplies is actually threatened by the mountain streams. Two bridges were carried away this afternoon after a downfall of an inch of rain. The Aguadores river is impassable, the water, shoulder deep, is running like a small Niagara. A mule ambulance, filled with refugees, en route to El Caney, which attempted to cross the river, was carried 200 yards down the stream, where the passengers were rescued with difficulty.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt is one of those who believe the army is threatened with great disaster unless Gen. Toral and his troops are allowed to depart. The situation has been communicated to Washington, and it is considered probable that the conditions imposed in the American propositions for surrender will be modified.

Yellow Fever Spreading.

Two of Gen. Randolph's batteries reached the front to-day and were posted in the centre of Gen. Lawton's division on the extreme right, where they command the town beyond our lines and over the churches, hospitals and other public buildings flying the Red Cross flag at the eastern edge of the city. Already the movements of the army for the future, as outlined, are based on the fall of the city. The plans of the Generals are not to allow our troops to enter the city except a garrison of immunes, which will remain here, proof against the yellow fever. Until ready for embarkation on the transports at the city's piers, our men will be camped on the heights surrounding Santiago, where the water is good. Strict instructions have been issued to the soldiers to boil their drinking water, but owing to the poverty of their equipments this is almost impossible.

The rainy weather has caused the spread of the yellow and malarial fever. Gen. Chaffee, in addition to Gen. Duffield, is suffering from fever.

General Miles.

Gen. Miles was received with great enthusiasm all along the line and was greeted with cheers on all sides. The General expressed himself as being exceedingly gratified at the strength of our position and at the character of the works thrown up. He complimented many of the commanding officers personally on the work accomplished.

To a correspondent of the Associated Press, General Miles said he was proud to command an army which had carried the lines of hills on which our centre rests. He added that there was no prouder page in our military annals than that written on July 1.

In conclusion, General Miles remarked that he felt satisfied from Gen. Toral's manner and words that he was anxious to surrender.

* * *

THE SENDERS MUST STAMP.

A Decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner As to Telegraphic Messages.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all telegraphic messages must be stamped by the senders, as shown in the following letter mailed to-day:

"Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.—Upon the question as to whose duty it is to affix a stamp required by the act of June 13, 1898, to each telegraphic message offered for transmission, you are advised that this office rules that this duty devolves upon the person who makes, signs or issues the message.

"Section 7 of the act provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue any instrument, document or paper of any description whatsoever without the same being duly stamped for denoting the tax thereon, the said person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not more than $100. Telegraphic dispatches and messages are enumerated in the act as requiring the documentary one cent stamp.

"Section 18 of the act imposes upon the telegraph company a penalty of ten dollars for transmitting any dispatch or message that has not been stamped in accordance with section 7.

"You are further advised that the exemption of messages of the officials and employes of railroad companies as provided in section 18, is strictly limited to the transmission of those messages between stations on the respective systems of railroads of the railroad companies. All dispatches or messages of railroad officials and employes sent from railroad stations on their respective railroads, and destined for places beyond their respective railroads must be stamped by their makers, signers or issuers, in acordance with section 7.

[Signed] N. B. SCOTT,
Commissioner."

* * *

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Aggregate Six Times the Amount of the Issue.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The subscriptions to the new three per cent. war loan of $200,000,000, which closed at 3 o'clock this afternoon, including the offers made by syndicates, will amount to $1,200,000,000, six times the amount of the issue. The subscriptions represented by checks or other forms of payment, it is estimated, will aggregate about $750,000,000 or three and three-quarter times the amount of the issue. Early this week Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had immediate supervision of the work in connection with the loan, became convinced that the subscriptions of individuals would be far more than sufficient to wholly absorb the loan, and gave instructions that checks representing all subscriptions of corporations be prepared and returned to the senders to-night. It is thought at the Treasury Department that no individual subscription as high as $10,000 will receive an allotment of bonds.

* * *

THE TROOPS AT CHARLESTON.

Orders for Embarkation for Santiago Countermanded,

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14.—Late Wednesday night Gen. Wilson received orders not to embark the troops under his command here for Santiago. Much of the baggage of the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments had been loaded and all of this had to come off the ships. This afternoon Gen. Wilson went out to Summerville to inspect a camping ground there, but the water supply did not suit him. At headquarters every one is entirely at sea as to what is to be done with the troops here, now that Santiago has fallen. The chances are that they will be quartered in this city for some time to come.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SPAIN.

With the Capture of Santiago Porto Rico Will Be Next Point of Attack.

GEN. MILES WILL COMMAND.

Expedition Will Go Forward Immediately. Will Comprise New Men Entirely. Immune Regiments Will Be Sent to Garrison Santiago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed to-day, when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land, and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago has lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, and that nearly 2,000 Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico,"

said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender, "and then, if need be, Havana." The secretary was in excellent spirits. He has been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers, and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago. The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and, as stated in these dispatches yesterday, two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed.

Gen. Miles Will Command.

The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by Gen. Miles in person, though Gen. Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be his main dependence. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. Gen. Brooke is now on his way to Washington, by direction of Secretary Alger, so that he will be in a position to make his views known to the department. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition it is expected will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair. There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, as the government has devised other means of removing the Spaniards captured at Santiago to Spain than by carrying them on these transports. That the navy is ready to do its share at short notice goes without saying. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of to-day's surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan.

Overtures For Peace.

Rumors were afloat this afternoon to the effect that the Spanish government at last had made overtures in the direction of peace, but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spanish government to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Toral's army. The Navy Department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated unequivocally that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail.

The Surrender Zone.

Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance. H. J. Allen, of Kansas City, who had just come from Santiago, was with Secretary Alger during the afternoon and gave him some interesting details as to the character of the country now surrendered to our troops. He said the country was so wild and rocky that it afforded practically no camping ground for a considerable body of troops, and in his opinion there was not a point in this sweep of country suitable as a base of operations for an army.

Except the Spanish forces at Santiago, numbering about 10,000, Mr. Allen says there are no Spanish troops within the surrender zone, as it has been overrun by Garcia's forces. The Spanish garrisons are at Manzanillo and Holguin, to the west of the surrendered zone. Mr. Allen says these Spanish garrisons do not exceed 6,000 men, but this, he says, is General Garcia's estimate. Mr. Allen left Santiago only last Saturday. At the time he says there were two suspicious cases, thought to be yellow fever, in the hospital at Siboney.

The Navy Department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was participating in the surrender. With Santiago in our hands the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves, as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro Castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrendered zone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro Castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men. The terms under which these strongholds are surrendered is not yet known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago city, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good could be accomplished by such a move, as it might subject some of our sailors to the contagion existing within the city.

Fever-Stricken Soldiers.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons the sick can be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe, and where recovery could proceed without the fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back, as soon as it can be done with safety to the men themselves and without jeopardy to the other troops in Florida and to the general public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of disease can be coped with successfully, now that the military situation has been simplified.

The Next Move.

In the matter of transports the Department is fully prepared for the next move. The acquisition recently of a number of trans-Atlantic liners capable of carrying several times as many men as the smaller transports, has put it on an excellent footing, and it was announced to-day that no more ships were being bought for the Atlantic coast. Many of the transports which carried soldiers to Cuba are now being used for other purposes, chief among which is that of bringing the sick and wounded to the United States. The ships available by the Department are distributed about as follows: Twenty-five at Santiago, twelve at Tampa, three at Charleston, four at New York, four at Key West, and others en route to and from different points.

The plan of the War Department for returning the surrendered army of Gen. Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices of Gen. Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

* * *

GERMAN INTERFERENCE.

The Irene Incident at Manila—Denounced as a Fabrication—Peace Talk in Madrid.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Cologne *Zeiting* denounces the story of the German warship Irene interference at Subig Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication. The *Lokalanzeiger* says the Americans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident. "Even if it occurred, as Admiral Dewey reported, the Irene did not interfere, but retired immediately upon the arrival of the Americans. Therefore, every courtesy was shown that the Americans could ask of the neutral country, But, if the Irene did hinder Aguinaldo's landing, it is no business of Dewey's. If the American admiral sees fit to make common cause with the insurgent chiefs it is none of our affairs. Germany still preserves her neutrality towards Spain, and does not intend to recognize Aguinaldo and his horde as belligerents. The matter is so plain that we do not believe any diplomatic step will be taken, and do not doubt for a moment that the American officials will admit the correctness of the German proceedings."

The foregoing is believed to be inspired.

The *Tagelblatt's* Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces in Cuba and that the Americans knew this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure of the Spanish bullets. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible. The German emperer has contributed 1,000 marks to the Red Cross fund.

* * *

CLAMOROUS FOR PEACE.

Spain's Foreign Minister Only Desires to Know the American Demands.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The feeling for peace is growing daily especially in commercial circles. The Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo and other towns. It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price.

"Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices more accurately describes the movement. The government itself maintains the greatest reserve. I believe that Duke Almodevar De Rio, the foreign minister, only desires authentic information of what the American government intends to demand in the way of territorial concession.

* * *

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

H. G. Ewart to be U. S. District Judge for Western North Carolina.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Justice—Hamilton Glover Ewart, of North Carolina, to be United States District judge for the Western District of North Carolina. Edward R. Meek, of Texas, to be United States district judge for the Northern District of Texas.

War—Jacob F. Kent to be major general of volunteers; Samuel M. Young to be major general of volunteers; Henry Carroll to be brigadier general of volunteers.

* * *

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 0.
New York—New York, 12. St. Louis, 5.
New York—New York, 5; St. Louis, 3
Boston—Boston, 3; Louisville, 1.
Boston—Boston, 8; Lonisville, 7.
Washington—Washington, 3; Chicago, 4.

* * *

WARM WIRELETS.

John H. Mason & Sons, one of the largest cotton manufacturing firms in Providence, R. I., are financially embarrassed. The liabilities of the firm are placed above $500,000.

The Ninth Virginia District Republican Congressional Convention renominated Gen. Jas. A. Walker for Congress. The resolutions are strongly anti-civil service.

George F. Considine, representing James J. Corbett, and W. B. Gray, representing "Kid" McCoy, have made an agreement for the men to meet at Buffalo, N. Y., on September 10, before the Hawthorne Athletic Club, in a 20-round bout.

* * *

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A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

The Largest and Probably the Last in Aid of the Cuban Insurgents.

WITH ENORMOUS CARGOES.

Under Convoy of the Auxiliary Gunboat Peoria for General Gomez—A Fierce Brush With the Spaniards at Las Tunas.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 14.—Those champion filibusterers, the Florida and Fanita, under convoy of the little auxiliary gunboat Peoria, which has proved herself a veritable dare-devil, has landed the largest and probable the last expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents. It was a task beset with peril and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others. Capt. Jose Manuel Nunez, brother of Gen. Emilio Nunez, was killed and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were enough to more than balance the score.

The Florida and Fanita left Key West Saturday, June 15, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieut. F. W. Ryan. On board the steamers were 135 Cubans under Gen. Nunez, 50 troopers of the Fifth United States cavalry, under Lieutenants Johnson and Ahearn, and 25 Rough Riders, under Winthrop Chanler, brother of Col. Wm. Astor Chanler. The cargoes were enormous. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns with 150 30-pound projectiles to fit them, and two full batteries of light field pieces, ten 3-inch rifles of regular ordnance pattern, with harness that goes with them, and 1,500 cartridges. In the matter of infantry rifles there were 4,000 Springfields with 954,000 cartridges and 200 Mausers with 200,000 of the wicked shells they swallow.

Fifty of the Cubans aboard were armed with Mausers and the others had Springfields. For the insurgent officers were provided 200 army Colt revolvers and 27,000 cartridges. Two hundred books of United States cavalry and infantry tactics, translated into Spanish, were taken along. In the expedition were also 1,475 saddles, 950 saddle-cloths and 450 bridles. For the Cubans there were 7,663 uniforms, 2,533 brown canvas of the army fatigue and the balance cotton and linen of the pattern of the Mexican troops, 5,080 pairs, 1,275 army blankets, 400 shirts 450 hats and 250 hammocks.

These were the commissary stores carried, calculated by pounds: Bacon, 67,275; cornmeal, 31,250; roasted coffee, 10,200; raw coffee, 3,240; sugar, 2,425; mess pork and beef, 9,600; canned beef, 24,000; beans, 18,900; hardtack, 1,250; cans of corn, 1,250.

The expectation was that the landing would be effected at San Juan Point, on the south coast of Cuba, midway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad, but the enemy appeared in force and the project was abandoned.

On June 30 they arrived at Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles west of the town, at the mouth of the Tallaboca river stood a large fort, built of railroad iron and surrounded by earthworks. The Peoria ran boldly in and fired several shots from her 3-pounders, but brought no response. A scouting party was organized. This was made up of fifteen volunteers, under Winthrop Chanler and as many Cubans, under Capt. Nunez. The Peoria took a position within short range of the fort. The boats were beached and their occupants cautiously scrambled toward the brush. At almost the moment they set foot on the sands, the fort and the entrenchments around it burst into flame and shot and shell screamed about the little band of invaders. Capt. Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him between the eyes and he fell dead. Chanler fell with a broken arm. The others gained the thicket and replied with a sharp fire directed at the entrenchments. Meanwhile, the Peoria set all her guns at work and rained shells upon the fort until the enemy's fire ceased. Retreat was ordered and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle alongside the boats with only their heads exposed, until the ships were reached. The Spaniards had the range, however, and five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously.

Returning to the Peoria, the men reported that a vicious fire had come from a grove of cocoanut palms which extended to the eastward of the fort. The Peoria opened fire on the place and must have killed many Spaniards, for her shells dropped into the smoke and flash of the adversaries' fire, silenced it at once and forced them to send up rockets for help.

The next day the gunboat Helena arrived, and Friday morning she and the Peoria steamed in toward Las Tunas, which the Spaniards had been vigorously fortifying. Tunas is connected by rail with Sancti Spiritus, a town of considerable size, and reinforcements and artillery had been rapidly coming in. The Spaniards had several Krupp field pieces, of 3 or 4 inches, mounted on earthworks along the water front, and they began a vigorous but ill-directed reply to the ship's fire. The Spanish gunners had not fired more than fifteen or twenty shots before their guns were flying in the air, their earthworks a mass of blood-stained dust and their gunners running for their lives. Both the Peoria and Helena were struck several times, but no one on either ship was injured.

That afternoon both ships again turned their attention to the fort and the entrenchments at the mouth of the Tallahacoa river, and for half an hour poured a wicked fire upon them. That night the Spaniards burned a large wharf and the adjacent buildings, evidently expecting a landing in force the next day.

At 10 o'clock Saturday, July 2th, the Peoria, Florida and Fanita, with all lights out, slipped silently away. There was not a Spaniard to be seen when they reached Palo Alto at daybreak and the men and cargoes were put ashore without an obstacle.

It was learned from various sources that reinforcements were pouring into Las Tunas from all directions. It was determined to proceed during the night with the landing expedition to Palo Alo, fifty miles to the eastward, the Helena remaining at Las Tunas to make the Spaniards believe an attempt was to be made to land there.

The veteran commander-in-chief said he was greatly pleased at the successful result of the expedition which he thought would exercise an important influence upon the war. He outlined a plan of campaign, which he later submitted in writing to Lieut. Ryan, for transmission to President McKinley.

It was subsequently learned that during the fight at Las Tunas five buildings in the town were completely destroyed by the fire from the American guns while twenty-three were partly destroyed and eight schooners, which happened to be in range, were burned and sunk.

CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

Formal Surrender of the Spanish Army to the American Forces.

TROOPS RETURN TO SPAIN.

No Bombardment—The Proposition Embraces the Surrender of All of Eastern Cuba With Fourth Army Corps.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock:

"*Playa, July 14, 1898—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*—Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board the ship separated from those on shore. Arrangments will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

[Signed] NELSON A. MILES,
Major General of the Army."

Gen. Shafter's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Adjutant General received the following dispatch from General Shafter this afternoon:

"Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces the surrender of all of Eastern Cuba, from Asseradero on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2.30 to definitely arrange terms.

"W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major General Commanding."

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PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, July 14, 2 P. M.—General Toral comanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to General Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday, and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain. This will be promptly done.

The surrender of General Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without a shot being fired.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimanera and Sagua, composing the Fourth Corps of the Spanish army. The portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas, to Asseradores, is surrendered to the United States.

CAPE HAYTIEN, July 14.—The following bulletin was issued here to-day by the French Cable Company:

"*Santiago de Cuba, July 14.*—The capitulation of Santiago has been signed. The American government accepts the conditions of Gen. Pando. The Spanish troops are to withdraw with military war honors, and will be sent back at once to Spain."

WASHINGTON, July 14.—At 12.30 o'clock to-night Adjutant General Corbin stated that the War Department had received no further advices from Gen. Shafter.

* * *

The Democratic convention for the Fifth Congressional district of Virginia renominated Hon. Claude A. Swanson by acclamation. The resolutions endorse the Chicago platform.

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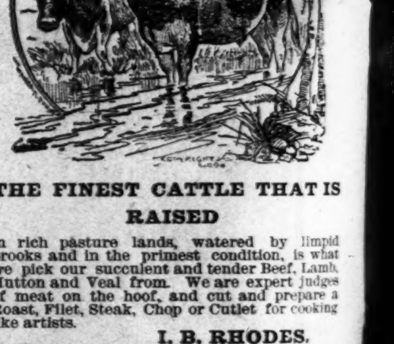

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